

REMARKS

Reconsideration of this application, as amended, is respectfully requested.

Claims 1-26 are pending. Claims 1-26 have been rejected.

Claims 1, 8, 15, and 21 have been amended. No claims have been canceled. No claims have been added. Support for the amendments is found in the specification, the drawings, and in the claims as originally filed. Applicants submit that the amendments do not add new matter.

Applicants reserve all rights with respect to the applicability of the Doctrine of Equivalents.

Claims 1-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. Examiner asserts that the claims contain subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor, at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

Applicant has amended claim 1 to include creating a proxy during the rendering that includes a simulation of the modifications, wherein the creating the proxy includes simulating the adding of the edit feature to the presentation without writing the simulation of the modifications to the file for the presentation.

Applicant respectfully submit that such amendments are supported by the specification. More specifically, the specification discloses:

The processing system that may be utilized by the methods renders a modified presentation according to user edit commands by editing and storing the modified version of the presentation. The system also creates a proxy of the revised presentation while the rendering is in progress. The proxy is a simulated version of the modifications that may be displayed by

the system at the same time that the presentation is being modified. Thus, rather than remain idle while the system is rendering, the user may view a simulation of the modified presentation and continue to work on the presentation. For example, the user may choose to accept or reject the modifications prior to the completion of the rendering procedure.

(Specification, p. 8, lines 2-12)(emphasis added)

The proxy may imitate the edit feature that is actually being rendered through the process manager. For example, where the edit command calls for adding of text to a unit or series of units, the proxy editor 88 draws letters to the unit(s) to fake the text rendering conducted by the program manager. The proxy editor 88 may instruct the mimicking of the character, size, font and otherwise appearance of the text. In another configuration, to add transitions and other edit features to a unit, the proxy editor may charge the processor to make the changes to the unit in the same manner as the actual rendering. However, rather than writing the changes to storage, the modified unit is simply sent to the display control for display 214. Since this writing step that is performed in the rendering process is skipped, the pseudo rendering of the proxy consumes much less time than it takes for the rendering.

(Specification, p. 16, lines 16-26)(emphasis added)

Therefore, applicant respectfully submit that amended claim 1 is now allowable under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph.

Given that claims 2-26 contain the limitations substantially similar to those discussed with respect to amended claim 1, applicant respectfully submit that claims 2-26 are now allowable under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph.

Claims 1-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Amended claim 1 includes creating a proxy during the rendering that includes a simulation of the modifications, wherein the creating the proxy includes simulating the adding of the edit feature to the presentation without writing the simulation of the modifications to the file for the presentation.

Therefore, applicant respectfully submit that amended claim 1 is now allowable under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph.

Given that claims 2-26 contain the limitations substantially similar to those discussed with respect to amended claim 1, applicant respectfully submit that claims 2-26 are now allowable under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph.

Claims 1-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Adobe After Effects® Version 4.0, July 15, 1999 (“After Effects”).

Amended claim 1 reads as follows:

A method for manipulating a presentation of a time based stream of information in a processing system, the method comprising:

A) rendering modifications of a presentation that includes adding an edit feature to the presentation that has one or more references, to create a revised presentation, and storing the modifications in a file for the presentation, in response to a user edit command, wherein the one or more references have data on how to manipulate the time based stream of information; and

B) creating a proxy during the rendering that includes a simulation of the modifications, wherein the creating the proxy includes simulating the adding of the edit feature to the presentation without writing the simulation of the modifications to the file for the presentation; sending the proxy to a display; and displaying the proxy during the rendering.

(Amended claim 1)(emphasis added)

After Effects discloses creating visual effects for film, video, or the Web. More specifically, After Effects discloses importing a high-resolution footage, and creating a lower-resolution copy [proxy] of the original footage. After Effects discloses applying the effects to the proxy, and displaying the proxy with the applied effects. In particular, After Effects discloses “effects...applied to the proxy are applied to the actual footage when the movie is rendered...” (p. 12). In contrast, amended claim 1 refers creating a proxy during rendering [wherein rendering includes adding the edit feature to the presentation and storing the modifications in a file for the presentation], wherein the

creating the proxy includes simulating the adding of the edit feature to the presentation without writing the simulation of the modifications to the file for the presentation.

Given that After Effects fails to disclose all limitations of amended claim 1, applicant respectfully submits that amended claim 1 is not anticipated under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) by After Effects.

Given that claims 2-26 contain the limitations substantially similar to those discussed with respect to amended claim 1, applicant respectfully submits that claims 2-26 are not anticipated under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) by After Effects.

Claims 1, 8, 15 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,504,552 to Phillips (“Phillips”).

Phillips discloses storing effect descriptions from a nonlinear editor using a field chart and coordinate data for use by a compositor. More specifically, Phillips discloses performing modifications (rendering) of the low-resolution images as proxies for the high resolution images (col. 9, lines 5-20; lines 37-48, col. 11, line 60-col. 12, line 26, col. 13, line 55-col. 14, line 20). In contrast, amended claim 1 refers to creating a proxy during rendering [wherein rendering includes adding the edit feature to the presentation and storing the modifications in a file for the presentation], wherein the creating the proxy includes simulating the adding of the edit feature to the presentation without writing the simulation of the modifications to this file for the presentation, and sending the proxy to the display.

Because Phillips fails to disclose all limitations of amended claim 1, applicant respectfully submits that amended claim 1 is not anticipated under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) by Phillips.

Given that claims 8, 15 and 21 contain the limitations that are substantially similar to those limitations discussed with respect to amended claim 1, applicant respectfully submits that claims 8, 15 and 21 are not anticipated under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) by Phillips.

Claims 1-5, 8-12, 15-18, and 21-24 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,686,918 to Cajolet (“Cajolet”) in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,519,828 to Rayner (“Rayner”).

It is respectfully submitted that Cajolet does not teach or suggest a combination with Rayner, and Rayner does not teach or suggest a combination with Cajolet. It would be impermissible hindsight, based on applicant’s own disclosure, to combine Cajolet and Rayner.

Cajolet discloses modifying 3D animations in a non-linear editing environment. More specifically, Cajolet discloses “to modify the information in an element [28], ...a user modifies upon the clips [68]” (col. 6, lines 29-52). In contrast, amended claim 1 refers to creating a proxy during rendering [wherein rendering includes adding the edit feature to the presentation and storing the modifications in a file for the presentation], wherein the creating the proxy includes simulating the adding of the edit feature to the presentation without writing the simulation of the modifications to the file for the presentation, and sending the proxy to the display.

Rayner, in contrast, discloses the video editing interface for aligning timelines (Abstract).

Furthermore even if the interface of Rayner were incorporated into the system of Cajolet such a combination would still lack creating a proxy during rendering [wherein rendering includes adding the edit feature to the presentation and storing the

modifications in a file for the presentation], wherein the creating the proxy includes simulating the adding of the edit feature to the presentation without writing the simulation of the modifications to the file, and sending the proxy to the display, as recited in amended claim 1.

Therefore, applicant respectfully submits that amended claim 1 is not obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Cajolet, in view of Rayner.

Given that claims 2-5, 8-12, 15-18, and 21-24 contain related limitations, applicant respectfully submits that claims 2-5, 8-12, 15-18, and 21-24 are not obvious under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Cajolet, in view of Rayner.

The Examiner has rejected claims 6-7, 13-14, 19-20 and 25-26 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cajolet in view of Rayner and U.S. Patent No. 5,638,504 to Scott ("Scott").

It is respectfully submitted that none of the references cited by the Examiner teach or suggest a combination with each other.

Cajolet discloses modifying 3D animations in a non-linear editing environment (Abstract). Rayner, in contrast, discloses the video editing interface for aligning timelines (Abstract). Scott, in contrast, discloses processing documents with document proxies (Abstract).

Furthermore even if the interface of Rayner and the document processing system of Scott were incorporated into the 3D animation system of Cajolet, such a combination would still lack creating a proxy during rendering [wherein rendering includes adding the edit feature to the presentation and storing the modifications in a file for the presentation], wherein the creating the proxy includes simulating the adding of the edit

feature to the presentation without writing the simulation of the modifications to this file,
and sending the proxy to the display, as recited in amended claim 1.

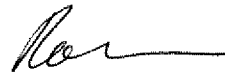
Given that claims 6-7, 13-14, 19-20 and 25-26 contain the limitations that are substantially similar to those discussed with respect to amended claim 1, applicant respectfully submits that claims 6-7, 13-14, 19-20 and 25-26 are not obvious under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Cajole, in view of Rayner, and further in view of Scott.

It is respectfully submitted that in view of the amendments and arguments set forth herein, the applicable rejections and objections have been overcome. If there are any additional charges, please charge Deposit Account No. 02-2666.

Respectfully submitted,

BLAKELY, SOKOLOFF, TAYLOR & ZAFMAN LLP

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Tatiana Rossin
Reg. No. 31,195

1279 Oakmead Parkway
Sunnyvale, CA 94085-4040
(408) 720-8300
Fax (408) 720-8383

Customer No. 008791